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General Assembly

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27 June 2016

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-second session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile,* Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Estonia,* Finland,* France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,* Honduras,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy,* Japan,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro,* Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Sierra Leone,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia,* Ukraine,* United States of America,* Uruguay:*
draft resolution

32/... Civil society space

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the International Covenants on Human Rights and all other relevant instruments,

Recalling the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,

Recalling also its resolutions 27/31 of 26 September 2014, on civil society space, and 24/21 of 27 September 2013, on civil society space: creating and maintaining, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment,

Recalling further all Human Rights Council resolutions relevant to creating and maintaining civil society space, inter alia, resolutions 12/16 of 2 October 2009 on freedom of opinion and expression, 21/16 of 27 September 2012, on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, 31/32 of 24 March 2016, on protecting human rights defenders, whether individuals, groups or organs of society, addressing economic, social and cultural rights, 30/9 of 1 October 2015, on equal participation in political and public affairs, 24/24 of 27 September 2013, on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights, 31/37 of 24 March 2016, on

the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests, and 26/13 of 26 June 2014, on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet,

Recognizing the important role of civil society at the local, national, regional and international levels, that civil society facilitates the achievement of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and that the restriction of civil society space therefore has a negative impact upon their achievement,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] including the commitments therein to, inter alia, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and strengthen the means of implementation and to revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, and also welcoming its recognition of the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Welcoming also the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to various civil society actors and human rights defenders as recognition of the decisive contribution that civil society can make in the promotion of human rights, the creation of peaceful dialogue and the building of pluralistic democracies, including the award to the civil society-led National Dialogue Quartet in 2015,

Gravely concerned that, in many countries, persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms frequently face threats, harassment and attacks and suffer insecurity as a result of those activities, including through restrictions on freedom of association or expression or the right to peaceful assembly, or abuse of criminal or civil proceedings, or deplorable acts of intimidation and reprisal intended to prevent their cooperation with the United Nations and other international bodies in the field of human rights,

Underscoring that the legal framework within which civil society operates is that of national legislation consistent with the Charter and international human rights law,

Mindful that domestic legal and administrative provisions and their application should facilitate, promote and protect an independent, diverse and pluralistic civil society, and in this regard strongly rejecting all threats, attacks, reprisals and acts of intimidation against civil society actors, and underscoring that States should investigate any such alleged acts, ensure accountability and effective remedies, and take steps to prevent any further such threats, attacks, reprisals or acts of intimidation,

Deeply concerned that, in some instances, domestic legal and administrative provisions, such as national security and counter-terrorism legislation, and other measures, such as provisions on funding to civil society, or registration or reporting requirements, have sought to or have been misused to hinder the work and endanger the safety of civil society, and recognizing the urgent need to prevent and stop the use of such provisions, and to review and, where necessary, amend any relevant provisions in order to ensure compliance with international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law,

Recognizing that the ability to seek, secure and use resources is essential to the existence and sustainable operation of civil society actors, and that restrictions on funding to civil society actors may constitute a violation of the right to freedom of association,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Reaffirming that special emphasis should be given to measures to assist in the strengthening of a pluralistic civil society, including through the strengthening of the rule of law, social and economic development, the promotion of the right to freedom of expression, online and offline, including artistic expression and creativity, access to information, the rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, including soliciting, receiving and utilizing resources, and the administration of justice, and to the real and effective participation of the people in the decision-making processes,

Recognizing the crucial importance of the active involvement of civil society, at all levels, in processes of governance and in promoting good governance, including through transparency and accountability, at all levels, which is indispensable for building peaceful, prosperous and democratic societies,

1. *Emphasizes* that creating and maintaining a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity assists States in fulfilling their existing international human rights obligations and commitments, without which equality, accountability and the rule of law are severely weakened, with implications at the national, regional and international levels;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on practical recommendations for the creation and maintenance of a safe and enabling environment for civil society, based on good practices and lessons learned;[2]

3. *Reminds* States of their obligation to respect and fully protect the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all individuals, inter alia, the rights to freedom of expression and opinion and to assemble peacefully and associate freely, online as well as offline, including for persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, and that respect for all such rights, in relation to civil society, contributes to addressing and resolving challenges and issues that are important to society, such as addressing financial and economic crises, responding to public health crises, responding to humanitarian crises, including in the context of armed conflict, promoting the rule of law and accountability, achieving transitional justice goals, protecting the environment, realizing the right to development, empowering persons belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, combating racism and racial discrimination, supporting crime prevention, countering corruption, promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, combating human trafficking, empowering women, youth and children, advancing social justice and consumer protection, the realization of all human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

4. *Urges* States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of civil society space for empowering persons belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, as well as persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, and in that regard calls upon States to ensure that legislation, policies and practices do not undermine the enjoyment by such persons of their human rights or the activities of civil society in defending their rights;

6. *Also emphasizes* the important role of artistic expression and creativity in the development of society and, accordingly, the importance of a safe and enabling environment for civil society in that regard, in line with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

[2] A/HRC/32/20

7. *Urges* States to ensure access to justice, and accountability, and to end impunity for human rights violations and abuses against civil society actors, including by putting in place, and where necessary reviewing and amending, relevant laws, policies, institutions and mechanisms to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance, insecurity and reprisals;

8. *Calls upon* States to ensure that domestic provisions on funding to civil society actors are in compliance with their international human rights obligations and commitments and are not misused to hinder the work or endanger the safety of civil society actors, and underlines the importance of the ability to solicit, receive and utilize resources for their work;

9. *Urges* all non-State actors to respect all human rights and not to undermine the capacity of civil society to operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

10. *Emphasizes* the essential role of civil society in subregional, regional and international organizations, including in support of the organizations' work, and in sharing experience and expertise through effective participation in meetings in accordance with relevant rules and modalities, and in this regard reaffirms the right of everyone, individually and in association with others, to unhindered access to and communication with subregional, regional and international bodies, and their representatives and mechanisms;

11. *Recognizes* the valuable contribution of national, subregional, regional and international human rights mechanisms and bodies, including the universal periodic review and special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the human rights treaty bodies and national human rights institutions, to the promotion and protection of civil society space;

12. *Encourages* the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies and relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes to continue to address relevant aspects of civil society space in the framework of their respective mandates;

13. *Urges* States to ensure the creation and maintenance of a safe and enabling environment for civil society in the context of the universal periodic review, and encourages States in that regard to consult civil society in the preparation of their national reports, to consider including in their national reports information on relevant domestic provisions and steps, to consider making relevant recommendations to States under review, and to assist States in the implementation of relevant recommendations through, inter alia, the sharing of experiences, good practices and expertise and offering technical assistance on the basis of requests and with the consent of the States concerned, and conducting broad consultations with civil society in the follow-up to their review;

14. *Also urges* States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for civil society, and in this regard to use good practices such as, inter alia, those compiled in the report of the High Commissioner on practical recommendations for the creation and maintenance of a safe and enabling environment for civil society, based on good practices and lessons learned [2] by, inter alia:

(*a*) Taking steps to ensure a supportive legal framework and access to justice, including by acknowledging publicly the important and legitimate role of civil society in the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, including through public statements and public information campaigns, and better addressing business-related human rights abuses through effective implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;

(*b*) Contributing to a public and political environment conducive to civil society work, including by strengthening the rule of law, the administration of justice, social and economic development, access to information, the promotion of the rights to freedom of

opinion and expression online and offline, peaceful assembly and association, and by participating in public affairs and promoting the real and effective participation of the people in the decision-making processes, and taking steps to ensure that all domestic legal provisions with an impact on civil society actors, including counter-terrorism measures, comply with relevant international human rights obligations and commitments, including the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, maintaining accessible domestic procedures for the establishment or registration of organizations and associations, and access to national, regional and international human rights mechanisms;

(*c*) Providing for access to information, including by adopting clear laws and policies providing for effective disclosure of information held by public authorities and a general right to request and receive information subject to clearly and strictly defined exceptions in accordance with international human rights law;

(*d*) Providing for the participation of civil society actors, including by enabling them to participate in public debate on decisions that would contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law and on any other relevant decisions, and to provide input on the potential implications of legislation when it is being developed, debated, implemented or reviewed, and exploring new forms of participation and opportunities brought about by information and communications technology and social media;

(e) Providing for a long-term supportive environment for civil society, including through education that is aimed at strengthening the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

15. *Invites* States to seek technical assistance and advice in this regard, including from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council and from regional human rights mechanisms;

16. *Invites* States and other stakeholders to brief, on a voluntary basis, the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session, on measures taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner;[2]

17. *Welcomes* the work of the Office of the High Commissioner to promote and protect civil society space, including its work on widening the democratic space, and invites it to continue efforts in this regard;

18. *Requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a report compiling information on the procedures and practices in respect of civil society involvement with regional and international organizations, including United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, and the contribution of civil society to their work and challenges and best practices, and in that regard to continue to engage with and seek input from those organizations and entities as well as the views of States, national human rights institutions, civil society and other stakeholders, and to submit the compilation to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session;

19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Human Rights Council
Thirty-second session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Australia,* Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Egypt,* Libya,* Maldives, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Pakistan,* Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar,† Republic of Moldova,* Saudi Arabia, Somalia,* Sudan,* Thailand,* Turkey,* United Arab Emirates, United States of America,* : draft resolution

32/... Realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and all other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling all relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, in particular resolution 27/6 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys would have equal access to all levels of education, in accordance with the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals, and welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] including its Goal 4 on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all,

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* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

† On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Recalling further the need to ensure that all girls and boys have equal access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education, the need to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030, and the need to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, accessible and effective learning environments for all,

Welcoming the World Education Forum 2015, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015, and the declaration "Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all", adopted at the Forum,

Noting with appreciation the work carried out by all relevant organs, bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the efforts of organizations and civil society to promote girls' enjoyment of the right to education,

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, none of the Education for All goals had been achieved globally by 2015, despite the advances that had been achieved over the past decade,

Deeply concerned also that, despite progress in recent years, many girls, including girls with disabilities and those belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minority groups, continue to suffer severe discrimination and exclusion in education systems throughout their lives, and that almost one third of all countries have not achieved parity in primary education,

Deeply concerned further that humanitarian crises and armed conflicts are depriving children, especially girls, of access to education,

Strongly condemning attacks on and abductions of girls because they attend or wish to attend school, deploring all attacks, including terrorist attacks, on educational institutions as such, their students and staff, and recognizing the negative impact that such attacks have on the progressive realization of the right to education, in particular of girls,

Reaffirming the equal right of every child to education without discrimination of any kind, and noting the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination often faced by girls,

Deeply concerned that girls' access to education continues to be impaired by social and cultural stereotypes, violence against girls and the targeting of schools by violent extremist movements and terrorist groups,

Determined to continue to make the progressive realization of the right to education a reality for every girl,

Recognizing that education is a multiplier right that empowers women and girls to make choices to claim their human rights and to participate fully in the making of decisions that shape society,

1. *Welcomes* the convening, at its twenty-ninth session, of a panel discussion on realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl, with a view to sharing

lessons learned and best practices, and the summary report of the discussion prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[2]

2. *Urges* all States to strengthen and intensify their efforts to realize progressively the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl, such as by taking the necessary and appropriate measures:

(*a*) To eliminate discrimination against girls in education and to remove all obstacles that hinder the right to education of every girl, including discriminatory laws and policies, customs, traditions or religious considerations, financial barriers, violence, including sexual violence in the school environment, the worst forms of child labour, and harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, gender stereotypes, child early and forced marriage and early pregnancy;

(*b*) To ensure that educational institutions are safe and free of violence and abuse;

(*c*) To address the rate of dropout from school among girls and help to ensure that every girl completes a full course of high-quality primary and secondary education and training and has equal access to all levels of education with the proper support and reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements and without discrimination of any kind;

(*d*) To make available a place for every girl in a primary and secondary school within a reasonable distance of her home;

(*e*) To take steps so that every girl, regardless of her circumstances, can travel to and from and attend school in an inclusive, accessible, safe and secure environment, including by providing security services and adopting policies designated to eliminate all forms of school violence and facilitating safe and secure school transportation services when necessary and as appropriate;

(f) To provide equal access to education for girls from marginalized or excluded groups, girls with disabilities, indigenous girls, girls who are members of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and girls living in rural areas;

(*g*) To provide adequate support for disadvantaged girls and their families to ensure access to schools and to prevent girls from being removed from schools for economic reasons;

(*h*) To provide every primary and secondary school with professionally trained and qualified teachers, including female teachers, capable of providing effective individualized support in an environment that is child friendly and that maximizes academic and social development consistent with the goal of full inclusion, and to develop an overall non-discriminatory, inclusive, accessible and culturally sensitive, safe, supportive and secure environment conducive to providing a quality education, including human rights education, to every girl, to allow the fullest development of her abilities and enable her to be a proactive actor in society;

(*i*) To provide every primary and secondary school with full access to separate, adequate and safe water and sanitation services, properly equipped with hygiene kits, that contribute to the enrolment and retention of girls in schools, and to protect girls from being physically threatened or assaulted while using sanitation facilities;

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[2] A/HRC/30/23.

(*j*) To ensure that every girl who completes primary and secondary education has the basic skills to effectively participate in society, including financial literacy;

(*k*) To eliminate gender-based stereotypes from all educational processes, practices and teaching materials, and to raise awareness with regard to the importance of the progressive realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl;

(*l*) To prioritize education in State budgets, to build education systems, and to develop laws and policies founded on the principles of equality and the rights of the child;

(*m*) To support access to education for girls in emergency situations, migrant, internally displaced and refugee girls and those in situations of armed conflict and post-armed conflict;

3. *Encourages* States to increase investments and international cooperation to allow all girls to complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, including by scaling-up and strengthening initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Education, and to explore additional innovative mechanisms based on models combining public and private resources while ensuring that all education providers give due respect to the right to education;

4. *Encourages* international cooperation to complement the efforts of States in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to eliminating discrimination in education, and supports the efforts of the United Nations system in this regard;

5. *Urges* States to support the efforts of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to progressively realize the right to education, including the progressive realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl through appropriate resources, including financial and technical resources, in support of country-led national education plans;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of enhancing the dialogue between the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education and other partners that pursue the goals of girls' education, with a view to integrating further the right to education of girls into the operational activities of the United Nations system;

7. *Encourages* the High Commissioner and the relevant special procedure mandate holders to give the required attention to realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl in carrying out their mandates and in their reporting, and to work collectively towards its realization through practical and efficient steps;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including States, the United Nations Children's Fund, other relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedure mandate holders, regional organizations and human rights bodies, national human rights institutions and civil society, including children themselves, to prepare a report on the realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl, and on the obstacles limiting the effective access of girls to education, and to make recommendations on appropriate measures to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030, taking into account Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to submit the report to the Council for its consideration at its thirty-fifth session;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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30 June 2016

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Human Rights Council
Thirty-second session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Australia,* Austria,* Bahrain,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* China, Croatia,* Cyprus,* Denmark,* Egypt,* Finland,* Georgia, Germany, Ireland,* Italy,* Kuwait,* Latvia, Lebanon,* Libya,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Maldives, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Morocco, Netherlands, Oman,* Pakistan,* Paraguay, Philippines, Poland,* Portugal, Qatar,† Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,* Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia,* Spain,* State of Palestine,* Sudan,* Tajikistan,* Thailand,* Tunisia,* Turkey,* United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America,* Yemen:* draft resolution

32/... Realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and all other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling all relevant Human Rights Council resolutions, in particular resolution 27/6 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys would have equal access to all levels of education, in accordance with the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals, and welcoming the adoption by the

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council

† On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States

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General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] including its Goal 4 on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Recalling further the need to ensure that all girls and boys have equal access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education, the need to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030, and the need to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, accessible and effective learning environments for all,

Welcoming the World Education Forum 2015, organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015, and the declaration "Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all", adopted at the Forum,

Noting with appreciation the work carried out by all relevant organs, bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the efforts of organizations and civil society to promote girls' enjoyment of the right to education,

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, none of the Education for All goals had been achieved globally by 2015, despite the advances that had been achieved over the past decade,

Deeply concerned also that, despite progress in recent years, many girls, including girls with disabilities and those belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minority groups, continue to suffer severe discrimination and exclusion in education systems throughout their lives, and that almost one third of all countries have not achieved parity in primary education,

Deeply concerned further that humanitarian crises and armed conflicts are depriving children, especially girls, of access to education,

Strongly condemning attacks on and abductions of girls because they attend or wish to attend school, deploring all attacks, including terrorist attacks, on educational institutions as such, their students and staff, and recognizing the negative impact that such attacks have on the progressive realization of the right to education, in particular of girls,

Reaffirming the equal right of every child to education without discrimination of any kind, and noting the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination often faced by girls,

Deeply concerned that girls' access to education continues to be impaired by social and cultural stereotypes, violence against girls and the targeting of schools by violent extremist movements and terrorist groups,

Determined to continue to make the progressive realization of the right to education a reality for every girl,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Recognizing that education is a multiplier right that empowers women and girls to make choices to claim their human rights, including the right to participate in public affairs, and to participate fully in the making of decisions that shape society,

1. *Welcomes* the convening, at its twenty-ninth session, of a panel discussion on realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl, with a view to sharing lessons learned and best practices, and the summary report of the discussion prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[2]

2. *Urges* all States to strengthen and intensify their efforts to realize progressively the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl, such as by taking the necessary and appropriate measures:

(*a*) To eliminate discrimination against girls in education and to remove all obstacles that hinder the right to education of every girl, including discriminatory laws and policies, customs, traditions or religious considerations, financial barriers, violence, including sexual violence in the school environment, the worst forms of child labour, and harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, gender stereotypes, child early and forced marriage and early pregnancy;

(*b*) To ensure that educational institutions are safe and free of violence and abuse;

(*c*) To address the rate of dropout from school among girls and help to ensure that every girl completes a full course of high-quality primary and secondary education and training and has equal access to all levels of education with the proper support and reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements and without discrimination of any kind;

(*d*) To make available a place for every girl in a primary and secondary school within a reasonable distance of her home;

(*e*) To take steps so that every girl, regardless of her circumstances, can travel to and from and attend school in an inclusive, accessible, safe and secure environment, including by providing security services and adopting policies designated to eliminate all forms of school violence and facilitating safe and secure school transportation services when necessary and as appropriate;

(f) To provide equal access to education for girls from marginalized or excluded groups, girls with disabilities, indigenous girls, girls who are members of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and girls living in rural areas;

(*g*) To provide adequate support for disadvantaged girls and their families to ensure access to schools and to prevent girls from being removed from schools for economic reasons;

(*h*) To provide every primary and secondary school with professionally trained and qualified teachers, including female teachers, capable of providing effective individualized support in an environment that is child friendly and that maximizes academic and social development consistent with the goal of full inclusion, and to develop an overall non-discriminatory, inclusive, accessible and culturally sensitive, safe, supportive and secure environment conducive to providing a quality education, including human rights education, to every girl, to allow the fullest development of her abilities and enable her to be a proactive actor in society;

[2] A/HRC/30/23.

(*i*) To provide every primary and secondary school with full access to separate, adequate and safe water and sanitation services, properly equipped with hygiene kits, that contribute to the enrolment and retention of girls in schools, and to protect girls from being physically threatened or assaulted while using sanitation facilities;

(*j*) To ensure that every girl who completes primary and secondary education has the basic skills to effectively participate in society, including financial literacy;

(*k*) To eliminate gender-based stereotypes from all educational processes, practices and teaching materials, and to raise awareness with regard to the importance of the progressive realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl;

(*l*) To prioritize education in State budgets, to build education systems, and to develop laws and policies founded on the principles of equality and the rights of the child;

(*m*) To support access to education for girls in emergency situations, migrant, internally displaced and refugee girls and those in humanitarian crises, including in armed conflict and post-armed conflict situations;

3. *Encourages* States to increase investments and international cooperation to allow all girls to complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, including by scaling-up and strengthening initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Education, and to explore additional innovative mechanisms based on models combining public and private resources while ensuring that all education providers give due respect to the right to education;

4. *Encourages* international cooperation to complement the efforts of States in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to eliminating discrimination in education, and supports the efforts of the United Nations system in this regard;

5. *Urges* States to support the efforts of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to progressively realize the right to education, including the progressive realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl through appropriate resources, including financial and technical resources, in support of country-led national education plans;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of enhancing the dialogue between the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education and other partners that pursue the goals of girls' education, with a view to integrating further the right to education of girls into the operational activities of the United Nations system;

7. *Encourages* the High Commissioner and the relevant special procedure mandate holders to give the required attention to realizing the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl in carrying out their mandates and in their reporting, and to work collectively towards its realization through practical and efficient steps;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including States, the United Nations Children's Fund, other relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedure mandate holders, regional organizations and human rights bodies, national human rights institutions and civil society, including children themselves, to prepare a report on the realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl, and on the obstacles limiting the effective access of girls to education, and to make recommendations on appropriate measures to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030, taking into account Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to submit the report to the Council for its consideration at its thirty-fifth session;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/32/L.31

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27 June 2016
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Human Rights Council
Thirty-second session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

South Africa*: draft resolution

32/... Elimination of female genital mutilation

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and all other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling also its resolution 27/22 of 26 September 2014 on intensifying global efforts and sharing good practices to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 67/146 of 20 December 2012 on intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Human Rights Council on measures to eliminate harmful traditional practices that violate the rights of women and girls,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

Recognizing that efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels have led to a decline in the global prevalence of female genital mutilation,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

Recognizing also the role of regional and subregional instruments and mechanisms in the prevention and elimination of female genital mutilation,

Being aware that the eradication of this harmful practice can be achieved as a result of a comprehensive movement that involves all public and private stakeholders in society, including girls, boys, women and men,

Reaffirming that female genital mutilation is a form of discrimination, an act of violence against women and girls and a harmful practice that constitutes a serious threat to their health, including their psychological, sexual and reproductive health, which can increase their vulnerability to HIV and may have adverse obstetric and prenatal outcomes as well as fatal consequences for the mother and the newborn, and that the abandonment of this harmful practice can be achieved as a result of a comprehensive movement that involves all public and private stakeholders in society, including girls and boys, women and men,

Noting that these different violations of the rights of women and girls can jeopardize their full and effective participation in economic, political, social and cultural development of their country,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's campaign "Unite to End Violence against Women",

Deeply concerned that, despite the increase in national, regional and international efforts, the practice of female genital mutilation persists in some countries and has seen the development of new forms such as medicalization and cross-border practice,

Recalling the inter-agency global strategy initiated in 2010 by the World Health Organization to stop health-care providers from performing female genital mutilation,

Bearing in mind that States have primary responsibility for creating favourable conditions for eliminating female genital mutilation and achieving zero tolerance of the practice,

Welcoming the growing global consensus regarding the need to take appropriate measures to eliminate female genital mutilation, and understanding that this practice has no relevant religious or cultural basis,

Greatly concerned that the significant gap in resources continues and that the shortfall in funding has severely limited the scope and pace of programmes and activities for the elimination of female genital mutilation,

Welcoming the establishment by the United Nations of the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, on 6 February, whose theme for 2016 is "Achieving the new global goals through the elimination of female genital mutilation by 2030".

1. *Invites* States to place special emphasis on education, in particular of youth, parents and community leaders, about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation, and especially to encourage men and boys to become more involved in information and awareness campaigns and become agents of change;

2. *Also invites* States to continue and intensify efforts to provide information and raise awareness about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and to organize activities within this framework during the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation with the involvement of religious and traditional authorities;

3. *Urges* States to adopt national legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation, in accordance with international human rights law, and ensure its strict

application, while working to harmonize their legislation in order to effectively combat the cross-border practice of female genital mutilation;

4. *Encourages* States to develop comprehensive policies to combat female genital mutilation involving the Government, the parliament, the judiciary, civil society, the private sector and all relevant stakeholders;

5. *Also encourages* States to develop, support and promote education programmes, including on sexual and reproductive health, that clearly call into question the social norms, conduct and harmful practices that sustain female genital mutilation and perpetuate discrimination against women;

6. *Emphasizes* the need for States to systematize the collection of data on female genital mutilation, encourage and provide financial support for research, particularly at the university level, and use the results to strengthen public information and awareness-raising activities, and to effectively measure progress in eliminating female genital mutilation;

7. *Calls upon* States to provide assistance to victims of female genital mutilation, including through support services for treatment of the physical, physiological and psychological consequences;

8. *Urges* States to formulate, during the universal periodic review by their peers, relevant recommendations on measures to eliminate female genital mutilation;

9. *Encourages* the international community to keep the issue of the fight against female genital mutilation on the agenda of development policies and to devote special attention to the issue in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030;

10. *Calls upon* States to continue to increase technical and financial assistance for the effective implementation of policies, programmes and action plans to eliminate female genital mutilation at the national, regional and international levels, including by strengthening the United Nations Population Fund-United Nations Children's Fund Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Accelerating Change, and all the other initiatives and activities at the local, regional and international levels aimed at the prevention and elimination of female genital mutilation;

11. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the relevant human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, to continue to give special consideration to the question of the elimination of female genital mutilation;

12. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of female genital mutilation in accordance with its programme of work.

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Human Rights Council
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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

South Africa:* draft resolution

32/... Elimination of female genital mutilation

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and all other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling also its resolution 27/22 of 26 September 2014 on intensifying global efforts and sharing good practices to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 67/146 of 20 December 2012 on intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Human Rights Council on measures to eliminate harmful traditional practices that violate the rights of women and girls,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

Welcoming the commitment by States to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[2]

Recognizing that female genital mutilation can be an impediment to the full achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Recognizing also that efforts at the local, national, regional and international levels have led to a decline in the global prevalence of female genital mutilation,

Recognizing further the role of regional and subregional instruments and mechanisms in the prevention and elimination of female genital mutilation,

Reaffirming that female genital mutilation is a form of discrimination, an act of violence against women and girls and a harmful practice that constitutes a serious threat to their health, including their psychological, sexual and reproductive health, which can increase adverse obstetric and prenatal outcomes and have fatal consequences for the mother and the newborn, as well as increasing their vulnerability to HIV, and that the elimination of this harmful practice can be achieved only as a result of a comprehensive government-led movement that involves all public and private stakeholders in society, including girls and boys, women and men,

Noting that these human rights violations and abuses of the rights of women and girls can jeopardize their full and effective participation in the economic, political, social and cultural development of their country,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's "Unite to End Violence against Women" campaign,

Deeply concerned that, despite the increase in national, regional and international efforts, the practice of female genital mutilation persists in some countries and has seen the development of new forms, such as medicalization and cross-border practice,

Recalling the inter-agency global strategy initiated in 2010 by the World Health Organization to stop health-care providers from performing female genital mutilation,

Bearing in mind that States have primary responsibility for creating favourable conditions to prevent and eliminate female genital mutilation, and for achieving zero tolerance of the practice,

Welcoming the growing global consensus regarding the need to take appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate female genital mutilation, and understanding that this practice has no relevant religious or cultural basis,

Greatly concerned that the significant gap in resources continues and that the shortfall in funding has severely limited the scope and pace of programmes and activities for the elimination of female genital mutilation,

Welcoming the establishment by the United Nations of the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, on 6 February, the theme of which is, in 2016, achieving the new global goals through the elimination of female genital mutilation by 2030,

1. *Urges* States to place special emphasis on education, in particular of youth, parents and religious, traditional and community leaders, about the harmful effects of

[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[2] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

female genital mutilation, and especially to encourage men and boys to become more involved in information and awareness-raising campaigns and to become agents of change;

2. *Calls upon* States to continue and intensify efforts to provide information and raise awareness about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and about the continuing increase at the national and international levels in support for eliminating the practice, and to organize activities within this framework during the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation with the involvement of religious and traditional authorities, which make the movement to end female genital mutilation more visible;

3. *Urges* States to adopt national legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation, consistent with international human rights law, and to take steps to ensure its strict application, while working to harmonize their legislation in order to effectively address the cross-border practice of female genital mutilation;

4. *Encourages* States to develop comprehensive policies to combat female genital mutilation involving the Government, the parliament, the judiciary, civil society, youth, the media, the private sector and all relevant stakeholders;

5. *Also encourages* States to develop, support and promote education programmes, as appropriate, including on sexual and reproductive health, that clearly challenge the negative stereotypes and harmful attitudes and practices that sustain female genital mutilation and perpetuate violence and discrimination against women and girls;

6. *Emphasizes* the need for States to systematize, as appropriate, collection of data on female genital mutilation, to encourage and provide financial support for research, particularly at the university level, to use the results to strengthen public information and awareness-raising activities, and to effectively measure progress in eliminating female genital mutilation;

7. *Calls upon* States to provide assistance to victims of female genital mutilation, including through appropriate support services for treatment of the physical, physiological and psychological consequences;

8. *Encourages* States to consider presenting, during the universal periodic review, relevant recommendations on measures to eliminate female genital mutilation;

9. *Encourages* the international community to keep the issue of the elimination of female genital mutilation on the agenda of development policies and to devote special attention to the issue in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030;

10. *Calls upon* States to continue to increase technical and financial assistance for the effective implementation of policies, programmes and action plans to eliminate female genital mutilation at the national, regional and international levels;

11. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the relevant human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, to continue to give special consideration to the question of the elimination of female genital mutilation;

12. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of female genital mutilation in accordance with its programme of work.

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Human Rights Council
Thirty-second session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Angola,* Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Bulgaria,* Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* El Salvador, Estonia,* Finland,* France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Indonesia, Ireland,* Israel,* Italy,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Maldives, Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro,* Netherlands, Norway,* Paraguay, Philippines, Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, Spain,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America,* Uruguay:* draft resolution

32/... The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and other relevant human rights instruments,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolutions 15/21 of 30 September 2010, 21/16 of 27 September 2012 and 24/5 of 26 September 2013, and recalling Council resolutions 22/10 of 21 March 2013, 25/38 of 28 March 2014 and 26/13 of 26 June 2014, and relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007,

Recognizing that the effective exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is essential for the enjoyment of other human rights and freedoms and constitutes a fundamental pillar for building a democratic society and strengthening democracy, bearing in mind that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

Aware of the crucial importance of the active involvement of civil society in processes of governance that affect the life of people,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-second session,[1]

Acknowledging that professional associations can be one of the manifestations of the right to freedom of association and that professional associations may play an important, positive role in the promotion and protection of all human rights, the realization of development efforts, and building and maintaining a democratic society,

1. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, as established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 15/21, for a period of three years;

2. *Calls upon* States to continue to cooperate fully with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the mandate, to respond promptly to his or her urgent appeals and other communications, and to consider favourably his or her requests for visits;

3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to report annually to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly;

4. *Calls upon* States and other relevant stakeholders to promote, create and maintain conditions conducive for the development and activities of professional associations;

5. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to consider the topic of professional associations in his or her future work;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the assistance necessary to the Special Rapporteur to fulfil the mandate, in particular by placing adequate human and material resources at his or her disposal;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in accordance with its programme of work.

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[1] A/HRC/32/36.

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Human Rights Council
Thirty-second session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Andorra,* Argentina,* Armenia,* Austria,* Azerbaijan,* Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Chile,* Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cuba, Cyprus,* Denmark,* France, Georgia, Germany, Greece,* Haiti,* Honduras,* Hungary,* Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia, Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Slovakia,* Slovenia, State of Palestine,* Switzerland, Thailand,* Tunisia,* Ukraine,* Uruguay,* Viet Nam: draft resolution

32/... The right to education

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 8/4 of 18 June 2008 and recalling all other Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education, the most recent of which is resolution 29/7 of 2 July 2015, and the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the subject,

Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other relevant international instruments,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training and the World Programme for Human Rights Education,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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Welcoming the progress made in achieving the Education for All goals and the related Millennium Development Goals, while recognizing the need to accelerate efforts to complete the unfinished agenda of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all,[1] adopted at the World Education Forum 2015, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] which includes the goal of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Reiterating the commitment to strengthen the means of implementation in order to ensure the full realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this context welcoming the adoption of the Education 2030 Framework For Action, which aims at mobilizing all countries and partners and provides guidance for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 on education, and its targets,

Strongly condemning the recurring attacks on students, teachers, schools and universities, which impair the realization of the right to education and cause severe and long-lasting harm to individuals and societies,

Recognizing the negative impact of conflict and crisis on the full realization of the right to education, and that a large proportion of the world's out-of-school population lives in conflict-affected areas, as noted in the Incheon Declaration,

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, despite all efforts by Governments, civil society and the international community and the tremendous progress achieved between 2000 and 2015, the Education for All goals and the education-related Millennium Development Goals have not been achieved globally,

Reiterating the contribution that access to new information and communications technology, including the Internet, plays in facilitating the realization of the right to education and in promoting inclusive quality education,

Recalling the Paris Open Educational Resources Declaration adopted on 22 June 2012 at the World Open Educational Resources Congress of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recognizing that factors such as the digital divide, disparities in access to the Internet and other information and communications technology, infrastructure constraints, marginalization and exclusion, as well as challenges relating to the quality and recognition of degrees and diplomas can limit the utilization of the full potential of information and communications technology in contributing to the realization of the right to education,

Welcoming the steps taken to implement the right to education, such as the enactment of appropriate legislation, adjudication by national courts, the development of national indicators and ensuring justiciability of this right,

Aware of the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 70/135, para. 32.

[2] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

1. *Calls upon* all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;

2. *Urges* all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, complying with their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to education by all appropriate means, including by taking measures, such as:

(*a*) Addressing issues of access, quality and equity in the use of information and communications technology in education, including in order to bridge the digital divide;

(*b*) Creating an enabling policy environment for drawing on digital technologies that can serve as valuable tools in the delivery of education;

(*c*) Building the capacity of teachers to use digital technologies while retaining their freedom concerning pedagogical approaches;

(*d*) Assessing the quality of education, including online or Internet education and certification, including massive open online courses, and taking appropriate remedial or other action to address policies or practices that prevent the enjoyment of the right to education by, inter alia, engaging with existing national human rights mechanisms, parliamentarians and civil society;

(*e*) Putting in place a regulatory framework for education providers, including those operating independently or in partnership with States, guided by international human rights obligations, that establishes, inter alia, minimum norms and standards for the creation and operation of educational services, addresses any negative impacts of the commercialization of education, and strengthens access to appropriate remedies and reparation for victims of violations of the right to education;

(*f*) Encouraging the availability of educational resources in various languages, including in the implementation of information and communications technologies in education;

3. *Also urges* all States to expand educational opportunities for all without discrimination, recognizing the significant importance of investment in public education to the maximum of available resources, to increase and improve domestic and external financing for education as affirmed in the Incheon Declaration and the Education 2030 Framework for Action, to ensure that education policies and programmes are consistent with human rights standards and principles, including those laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in relevant international human rights instruments, and to strengthen engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including communities, local actors and civil society, to contribute to education as a public good;

4. *Further urges* all States to regulate and monitor education providers and to hold accountable those whose practices have a negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to education, and to support research and awareness-raising activities to better understand the wide-ranging impact of the commercialization of education on the enjoyment of the right to education;

5. *Welcomes*:

(*a*) The work of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, and takes note of his latest report, on issues and challenges to the right to education in the digital age, with a focus on higher education;[1]

[1] A/HRC/32/37.

(*b*) The work of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in the promotion of the right to education, and the work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion of the right to education at the country, regional and headquarters levels;

(*c*) The contribution of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant bodies towards attaining the goals of the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Calls upon* States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Goal 4;

7. *Reaffirms* the obligations and commitments to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to education by all appropriate means, including in particular the adoption of legislative measures;

8. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education, and to promote learning opportunities for all, paying particular attention to girls, marginalized children and persons with disabilities;

9. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation, including financial assistance and exchange of good practices, as well as technical cooperation, capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, in the realization of the right to education, including through the use of information and communications technology;

10. *Calls upon* States to continue to make efforts to strengthen the protection of preschools, schools and universities against attacks;

11. *Encourages* efforts to provide safe, inclusive and enabling learning environments and quality education for all within an appropriate time frame, including higher education in humanitarian emergencies and conflict situations;

12. *Encourages* States to promote human rights education in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training and the World Programme for Human Rights Education as a means of contributing to the prevention of human rights violations and conflict;

13. *Encourages* all States to measure progress in the realization of the right to education, such as by developing national indicators as an important tool for the realization of the right to education and for policy formulation, impact assessment and transparency;

14. *Calls upon* States to accelerate efforts to eliminate gender-based discrimination and all forms of violence in schools and other educational settings, and to realize gender equality and the right to education for all;

15. *Acknowledges* the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education, and in this regard calls upon all States that have not yet signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

16. *Encourages* the High Commissioner, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue their efforts to promote the full realization of the right to education worldwide and to

enhance their cooperation in this regard, including by enhancing technical assistance to Governments;

17. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and parliamentarians to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;

18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Angola,* Azerbaijan,* Bangladesh, Belgium, Ethiopia, Fiji,* France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti,* Ireland,* Kenya, Kiribati,* Marshall Islands,* Micronesia (Federated States of),* Peru,* Philippines, Portugal, Romania,* Seychelles,* State of Palestine,* Sudan,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia,* Viet Nam: draft resolution

32/... Human rights and climate change

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] including, inter alia, its Goal 13, which calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impact,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on human rights and climate change,

Reaffirming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the objectives and principles thereof, and emphasizing that parties should, in all climate change-related actions, fully respect human rights as enunciated in the outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention,[2]

Reaffirming also the commitment to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[2] FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, dec.1/CP.16.

including, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, through long-term cooperative action, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Acknowledging that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances,

Acknowledging also that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impact on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty,

Affirming that human rights obligations, standards and principles have the potential to inform and strengthen international, regional and national policymaking in the area of climate change, promoting policy coherence, legitimacy and sustainable outcomes,

Emphasizing that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, which can increase with greater warming, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the enjoyment of highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination, the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the right to development, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Recognizing that climate change poses an existential threat that has already had a negative impact on the fulfilment of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Expressing concern that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the adverse effects of climate change are felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, national or social origin, birth or other status and disability,

Recognizing that children are among the most vulnerable to climate change, which may have serious impact on their enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, access to education, adequate food, adequate housing, safe drinking water and sanitation,

Looking forward to the day of general discussion of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on children's rights and the environment, to be held on 23 September 2016,

Expressing concern that countries lacking the resources for implementing their adaptation plans and programmes of action and effective adaptation strategies may suffer from higher exposure to extreme weather events, in both rural and urban areas, particularly in developing countries, including those in least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries with more climate vulnerability,

Recognizing the particular vulnerabilities of migrants and other non-nationals who may face challenges associated with implementing appropriate responses in extreme weather conditions owing to their status and who may have limited access to information and services, resulting in barriers to the full enjoyment of their human rights,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement adopted under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which acknowledges that climate change is a common concern of humankind, and that parties should, when taking action to address climate

change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

Recognizing the urgent need for early ratification, acceptance or approval and full implementation of the Paris Agreement,

Urging the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not already done so to consider ratifying and implementing the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol,

Noting the importance for some of the concept of "climate justice" when taking action to address climate change,

Welcoming the holding of the twenty-second Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in November 2016, in Marrakech,

Welcoming also the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and its references to human rights,

Noting the work of the United Nations Children's Fund related to environmental sustainability for children, including its work to improve the enjoyment of rights by children, especially the most disadvantaged, and to promote children as critical agents of change, including its report on how children, particularly those in most vulnerable situations, are affected by climate change and the concrete steps needed to be taken to protect them,[3]

Welcoming the convening at the thirty-first session of the Human Rights Council of the panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on States' efforts to progressively realize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and related policies, lessons learned and good practices, and noting the summary report on the panel discussion prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[4]

Taking note of the analytical study on the relationship between climate change and the human right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 29/15 of 2 July 2015,[5]

Encouraging States, as appropriate, to integrate policies on health and human rights in their climate actions at all levels, including their national plans of action for climate mitigation and adaptation,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment focusing on climate change and human rights,[6]

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[3] *Unless we act now: The impact of climate change on children* (UNICEF, New York, November 2015).
[4] A/HRC/32/24.
[5] A/HRC/31/36.
[6] A/HRC/31/52.

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the commitments undertaken under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on mitigation, adaptation and the provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries, as appropriate, to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts to minimize the adverse impact of climate change on present and future generations,

Noting the importance of facilitating meaningful interaction between the human rights and climate change communities at both the national and international levels in order to build capacity to deliver responses to climate change that respect and promote human rights, taking into account the Geneva Pledge for Human Rights in Climate Action,

Noting also the establishment and the advocacy of the Climate Vulnerable Forum,

Noting further the establishment and work of regional and subregional initiatives on climate change, including the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change and the International Solar Alliance,

1. *Expresses concern* that climate change has contributed to the increase of both sudden-onset natural disasters and slow-onset events, and that these events have adverse effects on the full enjoyment of all human rights;

2. *Emphasizes* the urgent importance of continuing to address, as they relate to States' human rights obligations, the adverse consequences of climate change for all, particularly in developing countries and the people whose situation is most vulnerable to climate change, especially children in a situation of extreme poverty, and deteriorating livelihood conditions;

3. *Calls upon* States to continue and enhance international cooperation and assistance for adaptation measures to help developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and persons in vulnerable situations, including children most at risk;

4. *Decides* to incorporate into its programme of work for the thirty-fourth session, on the basis of the different elements contained in the present resolution, a panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on States' efforts to progressively realize the rights of the child and related policies, lessons learned and good practices;

5. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in consultation with and taking into account the views of States, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, and other relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and other stakeholders, to conduct, from within existing resources, a detailed analytical study on the relationship between climate change and the full and effective enjoyment of the rights of the child, to be submitted to the Council prior to its thirty-fifth session and to be further informed by the panel discussion mandated in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to submit to the Human Rights Council, at its session following the panel discussion, a summary report, including any recommendations stemming therefrom, for consideration of further follow-up action;

7. *Invites* special procedure mandate holders, within their respective mandates, and other relevant stakeholders, including academic experts and civil society organizations, to contribute actively to the panel discussion;

8. *Encourages* relevant special procedure mandate holders to continue to consider the issue of climate change and human rights, including the adverse impact of climate change on the enjoyment of children's rights, within their respective mandates;

9. *Calls upon* States to consider, among other aspects, human rights within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

10. *Also calls upon* States to integrate a gender perspective in pursuing mitigation and adaptation responses to the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of the rights of every boy and girl;

11. *Decides* to consider the possibility of organizing follow-up events on climate change and human rights;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide all the human and technical assistance necessary for the effective and timely realization of the above-mentioned panel discussion, the summary report thereon, and the analytical study;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/32/L.35

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Thirty-second session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Afghanistan,* Algeria, Angola,* Bahrain,* Bangladesh, Belarus,* China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt,* El Salvador, Fiji,* Kenya, Libya,* Mauritania,* Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan,* † Qatar,‡ Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan,* Tunisia,* Uganda,* United Arab Emirates, Zambia,* Zimbabwe:* draft resolution

32/... Protection of the family: role of the family in supporting the protection and promotion of human rights of persons with disabilities

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant human rights instruments, including the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions on protection of the family, including its most recent, resolution 29/22, adopted on 3 July 2015,

Recalling also all General Assembly resolutions concerning the proclamation of preparations for, and observance and commemoration of the International Year of the Family and its tenth and twentieth anniversaries,

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* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

† On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania.

‡ On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

Reaffirming that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Affirming that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself or herself and of his or her family,

Noting with concern that the contribution of the family in society and in the achievement of development goals continues to be underemphasized, and recognizing the potential of this contribution to national development and to the achievement of major objectives of every society and of the United Nations,

Noting that 2016 marks the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, welcoming the fact that, to date, 163 States and one regional integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention, and calling upon States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to consider doing so,

Noting also that the 2016 Social Forum will focus on the promotion and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities in the context of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled "Protection of the family: contribution of the family to the realization of the right to an adequate standard of living for its members, particularly through its role in poverty eradication and achieving sustainable development",[1]

1. *Reaffirms* that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, and is entitled to protection by society and the State;

2. *Also reaffirms* that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all individuals, and stresses the fundamental importance of full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members;

3. *Affirms* the need to promote and protect rights of the child, and in this regard calls upon States to render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities in the best interests of the child, bearing in mind that a child should grow up in a safe and supportive family environment, and giving high priority to the rights of children, including their survival, protection and development;

4. *Reaffirms* the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of his or her rights;

5. *Recognizes* the positive impact that policies and measures to protect the family can have on protecting and promoting the human rights of its members and can contribute to, inter alia, promoting human rights for persons with disabilities, decreasing drop-out rates from educational institutions and inclusion in schools, achieving equality between women and men and girls and boys, empowering women and girls and enhancing protection against violence, abuses, sexual exploitation, the worst forms of child labour, and harmful practices, while bearing in mind that violations and abuses of the human rights

[1] A/HRC/31/37

and fundamental freedoms of family members adversely affect families and have a negative impact on efforts aimed at protecting the family;

6. *Stresses* that equality between women and men, and equal participation of women in employment, public life and decision-making, as well as shared parental and household responsibilities, are essential elements of family policies;

7. *Recognizes* that the family, while respect for the rights of its members is ensured, is a strong force for social cohesion and integration, intergenerational solidarity and social development, and that the family plays a crucial role in the preservation of cultural identity, traditions, morals, heritage and the values system of society;

8. *Conscious* that families are sensitive to strain caused by social and economic changes, and expresses deep concern that conditions have worsened for many families owing to economic and financial crises, lack of job security, temporary employment and lack of regular income;

9. *Recognizes* that the family unit is facing increasing vulnerabilities and pressures, and notes that single parent-headed households, child-headed households, families with members with disabilities and intergenerational households might be particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion, and resolves to pay particular attention to them, while bearing in mind that a considerable proportion of households worldwide are headed by women and many other households are dependent on female income, and that female-maintained households are very often among the poorest because of wage discrimination, occupational segregation patterns in the labour market and other gender-based barriers;

10. *Remains* convinced that persons with disabilities and their family members should receive the necessary protection and assistance to enable families to contribute to the full and equal enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities;

11. *Highlights* the role of families in supporting its members, including members with disabilities, and recognizes their potential in contributing to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities;

12. *Stresses* that families remain the first and most immediate environment where children with disabilities can develop their potential and enjoy a fulfilling life, and that the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities can be deeply affected by the quality of life of their families and the support and assistance provided to them, and underlines the need to provide families with members with disabilities with access to a range of support services that are responsive to the individual choices, wishes and needs of its members with disabilities;

13. *Recognizes* that families with members with disabilities may be subject to discrimination by association on the basis of disability owing to distinctions that effect or nullify their rights;

14. *Reaffirms* the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and that appropriate steps should be taken to safeguard and promote the realization of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and reaffirms also the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability and by taking appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including by ensuring access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care;

15. *Recognizes* that persons with disabilities may be parents and head of their families, and as such, all persons with disabilities who are of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family on the basis of the free and full consent of the intending spouses;

16. *Affirms* that children with disabilities have equal rights with respect to family life and that States should realize these rights and prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect and segregation of children with disabilities and should undertake to provide early and comprehensive information, services and support to children with disabilities and their families;

17. *Stresses* that States should take appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse of persons with disabilities by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse, and that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive;

18. *Also stresses* the need for States to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures aimed at raising awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities with a view to fostering respect for their rights and dignity;

19. *Calls upon* States to recognize in their policy and legal frameworks the important role played by families in caring for and supporting persons with disabilities;

20. *Urges* States, in accordance with their respective obligations under international human rights law, to provide the family, as the natural and fundamental group unit of society, with effective protection, support and assistance, and encourages States in this regard to take, as appropriate, relevant effective measures to the maximum of their available resources;

21. *Recognizes* the important role of civil society, including organizations of persons with disabilities and their families, national human rights institutions research institutes and academia, in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking and, as appropriate, the evaluation of family policy development and capacity-building;

22. *Also recognizes* that the family unit plays a key role in social development, and as such should be strengthened and attention paid to the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of its members, and invites States, the organizations of the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take into account the role of the family as a contributor to sustainable development and the need to strengthen family policy development in their ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[2]

23. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the treaty bodies, relevant special procedure mandate holders and other relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms, within their respective mandates and competence, to pay due attention in their work to the implementation by States of their obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights law to provide protection and support to the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society;

24. *Decides* to convene, with the support of the High Commissioner, before the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council, a one-day intersessional seminar on the

[2] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

impact of the implementation by States of their obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights law with regard to the protection of the family on the role of the family in supporting the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, and to discuss challenges and best practices in this regard;

25. *Requests* the High Commissioner to present a report on the seminar, in the form of a summary, to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

The fifth preambular paragraph *should read*

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the General Assembly, and the relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Commission the Status of Women, which affirmed that all forms of violence against women must be condemned and eliminated,

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

1. Seventh preambular paragraph

The paragraph *should read*

Outraged by the continued persistence and pervasiveness of all forms of violence against women and girls worldwide, including domestic violence, and emphasizing that such violence is a violation, abuse or impairment of human rights and, as such, is completely unacceptable,

2. Thirteenth preambular paragraph

The paragraph *should read*

Reiterating the need to intensify efforts at all levels to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, throughout the world, and stressing that women's economic, political and social empowerment is essential for preventing violence and addressing the underlying causes of violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls,

3. Paragraph 5

The paragraph *should read*

5. *Expresses concern* that domestic violence is the most prevalent and least visible form of violence against all women and girls, and that its consequences are long-lasting and profound, and affect many areas in the lives of victims and their communities,

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

After the ninth preambular paragraph, insert a new paragraph *reading*

Recognizing the catalytic role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, based on the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, and in promoting and monitoring gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system,

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

The twelfth preambular paragraph *should read*

Noting with interest the important role played by regional conventions, instruments, declarations and initiatives to combat violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls,

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

The sixteenth preambular paragraph *should read*

Deeply concerned that all women and girls, including indigenous women and girls, face a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence during times of armed conflict and humanitarian crises,

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

The twentieth preambular paragraph *should read*

Alarmed at the high level of impunity with regard to crimes against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls, and recognizing the key role of the criminal justice system in preventing and ending impunity for such crimes,

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

Paragraph 4 *should read*

4 *Continues to express particular concern* at violence faced by women of all ages, including indigenous women and girls engaged in the promotion and protection of human rights, and calls upon all States to exercise due diligence in preventing violations and abuses against all engaged in the promotion and protection of human rights, including through practical steps to prevent threats, harassment and violence against those persons, who face particular risks, and in combating impunity by ensuring that those responsible for violations and abuses, including gender-based violence and threats, committed by State and non-State actors, are promptly brought to justice through impartial investigations;

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

Paragraph 7 (c) *should read*

(c) Taking measures to empower women by, inter alia, strengthening their economic autonomy and ensuring their full and equal participation in society and in decision-making processes by adopting and implementing social and economic policies that guarantee women full and equal access to quality education and training, and affordable and adequate public and social services, as well as full and equal access to financial resources and decent work, and full and equal rights to own and have access to and control over land and other property, and guaranteeing women's and girls' inheritance rights;

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

1. **Paragraph 14 (c), line 1**

For Establishing *read* Consider establishing, where necessary,

2. **Paragraph 14 (c), line 14**

For victims and survivors of violence *read* victims of violence

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32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

Delete paragraph 20

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Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.28

32/... Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including indigenous women and girls

Delete paragraph 21

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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.32

32/... The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

The fourth preambular paragraph *should read*

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that all mandate holders shall discharge their duties in accordance with these resolutions and the annexes thereto.

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.32

32/... The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

The eighth preambular paragraph *should read*

Acknowledging that professional associations can be one of the manifestations of the right to freedom of association,

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.32

32/... The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

Delete paragraph 4.

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.32

32/... The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

Paragraph 5 *should read*

5. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to prepare a report on the role that professional associations may play in the promotion and protection of all human rights, the realization of development efforts, and building and maintaining a democratic society, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session.

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29

32/... Civil society space

The fifth preambular paragraph *should read*

Recalling further all Human Rights Council resolutions relevant to creating and maintaining civil society space, inter alia, resolutions 12/16 of 2 October 2009, on freedom of opinion and expression, 21/16 of 27 September 2012, on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, 26/13 of 26 June 2014, on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet, and 30/9 of 1 October 2015, on equal participation in political and public affairs.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29

32/... Civil society space

The sixth preambular paragraph *should read*

Recognizing the important role of civil society at the local, national, regional and international levels, and that civil society facilitates the achievement of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29

32/... Civil society space

The eighth preambular paragraph *should read*

Welcoming also the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to various civil society actors and those engaged in the promotion and protection of human rights as recognition of the decisive contribution that civil society can make in the promotion of human rights, the creation of peaceful dialogue and the building of pluralistic democracies, including the award to the civil society-led National Dialogue Quartet in 2015.

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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29

32/... Civil society space

The ninth preambular paragraph *should read*

Gravely concerned that, in many countries, persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms frequently face threats, harassment and attacks and suffer insecurity as a result of those activities,

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China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29

32/... Civil society space

1. Eleventh preambular paragraph

The paragraph *should read*

Mindful that domestic legal and administrative provisions and their application should facilitate, promote and protect an independent, open, transparent, responsible, diverse and pluralistic civil society, and in this regard strongly rejecting all threats, attacks, reprisals and acts of intimidation against civil society actors, and underscoring that States should investigate any such alleged acts, ensure accountability and effective remedies, and take steps to prevent any further such threats, attacks, reprisals or acts of intimidation,

2. Fourteenth preambular paragraph

The paragraph *should read*

Reaffirming that special emphasis should be given to measures to assist in the strengthening of a pluralistic, open, transparent and responsible civil society, including through the strengthening of the rule of law, social and economic development, the promotion of the right to freedom of expression, online and offline, including artistic expression and creativity, access to information, the rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, including soliciting, receiving and utilizing resources in a legal and transparent manner, and the administration of justice, and to the real and effective participation of the people in the decision-making processes,

3. Paragraph 1

The paragraph *should read*

1. *Emphasizes* that creating and maintaining a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate in an open, transparent and responsible manner, free from hindrance and insecurity, assists States in fulfilling their existing international human rights obligations and commitments, without which equality, accountability and the rule of law are severely weakened, with implications at the national, regional and international levels;

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4. Paragraph 4

The paragraph *should read*

4 *Urges* States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity, in an open, transparent and responsible manner, in accordance with their founding mandates;

5. Paragraph 7

The paragraph *should read*

7. *Urges* States to ensure access to justice and accountability, and to end impunity for human rights violations and abuses against civil society actors, including by putting in place, and where necessary reviewing and amending, relevant laws, policies, institutions and mechanisms to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate in an open, transparent and responsible manner, free from hindrance, insecurity and reprisals;

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China, Russian Federation: amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/32/L.29

32/... Civil society space

The twelfth preambular paragraph *should read*

Deeply concerned that, in some instances, domestic legal and administrative provisions, such as national security and counter-terrorism legislation, and other measures, such as provisions on funding to civil society actors, or registration or reporting requirements, have sought to or have been misused to hinder the work and endanger the safety of civil society, and recognizing the urgent need to prevent and stop the misuse of such provisions, and to review and, where necessary, amend any relevant provisions in order to ensure their compliance with the relevant State's international human rights obligations,

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32/... Civil society space

The thirteenth preambular paragraph *should read*:

Recognizing that the ability to seek, secure and use resources is essential to the existence and sustainable operation of civil society actors,

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